

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 172.—VOL. VII.]

London: Saturday, December 8, 1838.

[PRICE 6.

SHARES IN VALUABLE BRITISH MINES, BANKS, &c.
Mr. BYFORD respectfully announces, that his next Periodical Sale of the above description of property will take place at his rooms, Clayton-square, Liverpool, on Friday, the 14th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, and will include SHARES in some of the FIRST MINES in the kingdom—many paying good dividends, and others approaching maturity; also embracing shares in Banks, Breweries, and other companies of the first respectability. Gentlemen desirous of having their property inserted in the particulars, will have the kindness to forward them prior to the 8th Dec.

Particulars are preparing, and may be had, six days prior to the sale, of Mr. S. Foster, No. 1, Cross-street, Manchester; and of Mr. Byford, auctioneer and agent, at his rooms, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

ANTHRACITE COAL AND IRON STONE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, and entered upon immediately, ALL THE VEINS OF ANTHRACITE COAL, STONE COAL, and CULM, under those Farms, called "Ynysgeinon," "Ynysy," "Penygraig," and "Pewair," situated in the parish of Kibybeill, containing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Two veins have been opened, and worked by level. There is scarcely any Coal Pit Timber required, the roofs being excellent. There is a Railroad belonging to the property, communicating with the Swansea Canal, which is distant about four hundred yards from the Colliery, and from thence to the seaport of Swansea is ten miles.

The CELEBRATED COVIN VEIN of ANTHRACITE COAL lies under this estate, and there is an engine erected over it, and a Pit sunk 35 yards, being more than half of the calculated distance from the vein, by the late proprietor, in consequence of whose death the further prosecution of the works were suspended.

This Coal lies contiguous to, and is undoubtedly the same, as that which Mr. Crane has been using in making the CELEBRATED PATENT ANTHRACITE IRON, the quality of which is considered superior to any now made.

There are extensive Iron Works now erecting in the immediate vicinity of this Colliery, where the Coal from the same veins, under an adjoining estate, are to be applied for the making of Iron. There are also under this estate several

VEINS OF IRON ORE.

of a superior quality, which will be let with the Coal.

There is no situation in the Anthracite Coal district that offers a more eligible situation for the erection of Furnaces than this property. Any quantity of land may be had for that or any other purposes, the same being situated between the River Tawe and the Swansea Canal, the water from which river may be applied to machinery for carrying on the works.

For terms and further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Thomas, solicitor, Swansea.

STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, &c., FOR SALE.—To be Sold, by Private Contract, at East Crinnis Mine, near St. Austell, Cornwall, the following:

MINE MATERIALS.

NAMELY, One 76-inch Cylinder Steam-Engine, with Steam Case, complete (length of stroke in the cylinder 10 feet 4 inches, in the shaft 7 feet 3 inches), and Four Boilers, about 48 tons.

One 41-inch Cylinder Steam-Engine, with Steam Case, complete (length of stroke in the cylinder 10 feet 4 inches, in the shaft 7 feet 3 inches), and Two Boilers, about 14 tons.

One 16-inch Cylinder Steam-Engine, with Steam Case, complete (length of stroke 4 feet), with Whim Cage, and One Boiler, about 5 tons.

One 16-inch Cylinder Steam-Engine, with Steam Case, complete (length of stroke 4 feet), with Whim Cage, and One Boiler, about 5 tons.

One 11-inch Cylinder Steam-Engine.

Thirty-nine fathoms of 19 inch, and Twenty-one fathoms of 18-inch pumps.

Three ditto of 16-inch, and Thirty-seven ditto of 15-inch ditto.

One 14-inch, and Eight ditto of 13-inch ditto.

One 18, One 17, and One 16-inch H pieces.

Three 19, One 17, Three 18, One 14, One 13, One 12, and Two 10-inch Doorpieces.

Four 17, Two 13, Two 10, One 9, and One 44-inch Working Barrels.

Two 18, One 18, One 17, One 16, Three 14, One 13, and One 11-inch Windbores.

Two 19, Two 18, One 19, Two 11, and Two 10-inch Plunger Poles, with Cases.

Stuffing Boxes, Glands, and Brass Rings to fit.

Thirty-four Matching Pieces of different lengths and sizes.

Several Turn, Crooked, and Branch Steam Pipes.

Four Fathoms of a Cast-iron Shaft, 5 feet diameter.

A quantity of Rod-plates, from 5 to 7 inches wide, Flat Rope Pulleys.

Brasses, and other articles calculated for mining purposes.

For viewing the Engines (either of which may be sold with or without the Boilers or Whim Cages), apply to the Agents on the Mine, and for further particulars to Captain Francis Barratt, at the Charlton United Mines.

December 4.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that CERTAIN SHARES IN ARREAR on the Fourth Call, having been by a Resolution of the Board of Directors declared FORFEITED, the notices of forfeiture thereof have been transmitted to the respective registered proprietors. The numbers of such forfeited shares may be ascertained on application at this office.

By order of the board,

Office, 30, Broad-street, Bristol, Dec. 5. J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., on Tuesday, the 4th of December, commenced a COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY. The course is given at the College, and continued every Tuesday, at Nine o'clock A.M. precisely. Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's office.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—

The following sums have already been placed at the disposal of the society, for the purpose of promoting the application of machinery to facilitate the ascent and descent of miners in the deep mines of Cornwall:—

Charles Fox, Esq.	£100
G. C. Fox, Esq.	100
Right Hon. Lady Basset	100
R. W. Fox, Esq.	50
J. H. Tremayne, Esq.	50
Rev. Canon Rogers.	50
Davies Gilbert, Esq.	20
W. M. Tweedy, Esq.	10
Rev. E. Rodd, D.D.	50
	£500

The society is ready to receive proposals from the mines, which should contain a description of the shaft, drawings and specifications of the intended machinery, the period of time required for its completion; an estimate of the expense; and the amount of contribution which will be expected.

The proposals must be sent to the secretaries before the 29th of December next. They will not be opened before the meeting of the committee, if sealed and endorsed accordingly.

Circulars giving further information, and containing engravings of the plan now in operation in the Harz Mines, with some suggestions of improvement on the same, may be obtained of the secretaries or agents.

Since these circulars were printed, another plan has been received from Hanover, which may be seen on application to the secretaries.

By order of the committee,

LOVELL SQUIRE, } Secretaries,

T. B. JORDAN, } Falmouth.

ANTI-DRY ROT COMPANY.—KYAN'S PATENT.—

Office, 2, Lime-street-square. The directors of this company beg to solicit the attention of the public, and more particularly that of architects and engineers, to the importance of having the timber of such works in which they may be engaged effectually preserved from decay by being submitted to Kyan's process.

The directors have the satisfaction of stating, that the following eminent engineers have adopted Kyan's process for the preparation of timbers on the under-mentioned important railway undertakings:—

Railways.

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

Birmingham and Kingstown

Birmingham and Gloucester

Maryport and Carlisle

Lancaster

Birmingham and Derby

Ulster

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

Birmingham and Kingstown

Birmingham and Gloucester

Maryport and Carlisle

Lancaster

Birmingham and Derby

Ulster

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

Birmingham and Kingstown

Birmingham and Gloucester

Maryport and Carlisle

Lancaster

Birmingham and Derby

Ulster

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

Birmingham and Kingstown

Birmingham and Gloucester

Maryport and Carlisle

Lancaster

Birmingham and Derby

Ulster

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

Birmingham and Kingstown

Birmingham and Gloucester

Maryport and Carlisle

Lancaster

Birmingham and Derby

Ulster

London and Birmingham

Great Western

North Midland

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury

London and Croydon

Liverpool and Manchester

London and Southampton

The Ulster, York, & North Midland

Newcastle and North Shields, &c.

Midland Grand Junction

York and North Midland

London and Greenwich

</div

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF CHANCERY—DEC. 3.

THE RIVER DUNN COMPANY v. THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Mr. WAKEFIELD was heard this morning, in reply to the arguments of Mr. Knight Bruce and other counsel on Saturday last.

Judgment postponed.

LONDON CAOUTCHOUC COMPANY.

ROLLS' COURT—DEC. 3.

WESTHEAD v. KEANE.—This case came before the Court on a general demurrer. The bill was filed for the infringement of a patent against the defendants Keane and Nicholls, and the London Caoutchouc Company. The point of demurrer was that the words of specification in the bill were so loose and vague that they would not sustain the patent, and also that there was a misjoinder of parties.

Mr. Tinney appeared in support of the demurrer, and Mr. Pemberton for the plaintiff.

His Honour, the MASTER of the ROLLS, said that he thought he was bound by the decision in the case of Day v. Marshall on the first ground of demurrer; and, on the second, as the parties complained of claimed an interest, he could not allow the demurrer. He should, however, give no costs.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

ROLLS' COURT—DEC. 3.

HUMPHRIES v. VIVIAN.—This cause, in which judgment was lately given upon the last verdict of the jury on the issue respecting the validity of the lease of the Bolema Mine, in Cornwall, came on again, by order, this morning, upon petition. Mr. PEMBERTON insisted that the costs were occasioned by the wrongful acts of the parties obstructing themselves upon the possession of the lessees.

Lord LANGDALE said, it was understood the only question in the case was whether the lease under which the lessees claimed was a valid lease, and the issue was directed to try that fact for the final determination of the right. He did not think it fitting for him to give way to the argument, suggesting that there were other questions between the parties which ought to be settled before this matter was determined. The Court had, upon an interlocutory application, put in the way of decision that which was the sole question of discussion, and that being ascertained, it was absurd to say, wait for some other technical formal proceeding before you give the parties their rights. The question had been decided, and the party prevailing was entitled to have the fruits of the decision. They were entitled to a declaration that the lease was a valid and subsisting lease, and they were therefore entitled to the injunction, the account, and the order for delivery of possession. As to the question of costs, he thought the defendants had a right to read their answer, and he would give them an opportunity before he decided.

Mr. KINDERSLEY and Mr. LOVATT stated that a case had lately occurred before the Lord Chancellor, in which an issue had been directed, "whether legitimate or not legitimate," and on the verdict it was objected that the Court could make no order, but that the cause must come on regularly to a hearing, when the party against whom the verdict was, would be at liberty to go into evidence to prove circumstances contrary to the finding of the jury; and upon discussion the Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that notwithstanding the verdict, parties had a right to go into such evidence at the hearing, and to endeavour to satisfy the Court that the verdict ought to have been in his favour.

Lord LANGDALE said he would give an opportunity to read the answer before he disposed of the question of costs.

Mr. KINDERSLEY, in the course of the day, said, that on looking at the answer his client declined reading it.

Lord LANGDALE.—I shall look into the answer certainly, and read it.

DECEMBER 4.

Lord LANGDALE said he had read the answer in this case, relating to the Bolema Mine, in Cornwall. He saw nothing in it which altered the view he had originally formed. The party succeeding in the trial of the issue respecting the validity of the lease was entitled to the costs of those inquiries on which he had succeeded, but not to the costs of that on which he had failed.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—DEC. 4.

LORD SOUTHAMPTON v. THE COMPANY.—Mr. RICHARDS, with whom was Mr. Rogers, moved for an injunction to restrain the company from excavating or building on the outside of the walls which bounded the deep cut of the railway between Chalk Farm and Euston Grove. It appeared that the wall was giving way on the west side, near a new row of houses, called Park Village, and the company, in order to repair it, had commenced extensive excavations outside, for the purpose of building buttresses and counterforts to break the pressure of the clay; and it was said that other parts of the wall, on the east side, were also bulging out, and that the company intended repairing them in a similar manner.

Mr. KNIGHT BRUCE, with whom were Mr. Jacob and Mr. Booth, opposed the motion on several grounds.

His HONOUR, after taking a review of the case and the arguments on both sides, refused the motion, with costs.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF CHANCERY—DEC. 4.

RANGER v. THE COMPANY.—This was an appeal from an order of the Vice Chancellor, allowing a demurrer to the plaintiff's bill. The case was argued before the Lord Chancellor at his house in Bruton-street, in the end of August. The bill was filed to compel the defendants to allow the plaintiff to complete a contract he had entered into for the execution of a part of the railway, or that at all events the defendants might be compelled to pay him for the works already done. The bill stated that the defendants had entered into four separate contracts with the plaintiff, for the construction of parts of the railway. By one of these contracts, dated in 1833, it was provided that certain bridges at the Bristol end of the works were to be built over the Avon to the satisfaction of the company's engineer, and that all disputes respecting these works were to depend on this engineer's arbitration, all moneys for wages to be paid on his certificate, and the company to be empowered to resume possession of the works in the event of the plaintiff failing to execute his contract in the stipulated time or becoming insolvent, or in any other way unable to proceed to the satisfaction of the engineer. The same contract provided that under such circumstances the company might employ other contractors, that the payments made up to such period of insolvency or inability should be considered sufficient, and all other moneys due should be forfeited to the company. In consequence of the unexpected hardness of the soil through which the cuttings were made, deviations became necessary, and various other obstructions and delays took place, in consequence, as the plaintiff alleges, of the unskillfulness of the company's engineers. Under these circumstances, the works did not proceed so rapidly as the contract required, and in 1837 the engineer refused to sign the certificate which entitled the plaintiff to receive money for the works already completed. Disputes accordingly took place—the works were retarded, and in July last the company took possession of all the plaintiff's implements, and placed another contractor on the line. The bill alleged that the delay in the execution of the works, which gave rise to this proceeding on the part of the company, was produced by their refusal to pay for work already done, and he prayed, therefore, to be paid those sums and discharged from his contract, or allowed to complete it under the condition of receiving regular payments for parts of the works which might be completed. The railway company demurred to this bill for want of equity, want of parties, and multifariousness, and the Vice-Chancellor allowed the demurrer, which pleaded a want of equity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, when the case was heard before him, expressed a strong opinion on the subject of the bill, but the parties pressed for a formal decision on the ground of costs. His lordship now gave judgment, observing that the general demurrer, for want of equity, could not, he thought, be sustained, although the bill was most irregularly framed for the purpose of the relief which the plaintiff sought. Great powers were undoubtedly retained by the company in their contract with the plaintiff, so as to compel him to perform the works to the satisfaction of their own agents and engineers. As one result of the contract, the plaintiff stated that at the time the defendants put an end to the further progress of the works there was a sum of near 30,000/- due to him for works already completed, according to the stipulations. Now, this was a matter of account, and such an account could not be taken in any other place than a court of equity. The bill, therefore, stated a case which entitled the plaintiff to some relief, when it was considered that in addition to withholding payment of moneys, alleged to have been already earned, the defendants also withheld all the tools and implements, the property of the plaintiff, and which were found on the works. His lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the several demurrers, for want of equity, must be overruled. What the result of the cause, when it came to a hearing, might be, it was not easy to foretell. The plaintiff might make out a case of illegal seizure of his property, without any authority to be found in the contract, or the bill might be dismissed altogether. At present there did not seem reason to refuse the plaintiff an opportunity to establish his case, as he was apparently entitled to some relief against the course adopted by the defendants.

MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—DEC. 6.

GREENHALGH v. THE COMPANY.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the company from taking the usual measures to get possession of a portion of the plaintiff's land, and which had been obtained on the ground that the company were bound by a contract that had been entered

into before its formation, for the purchase of a larger portion of his land than they were now willing to take.

The cause was argued at considerable length, and the VICE-CHANCELLOR, in giving judgment, concluded by stating that the plaintiff would have disengaged his case of any difficulty that might have arisen had he prayed relief in the alternative under the contract as far as regarded the quantity of land which the company did actually require. He had asked for the largest construction that could be put upon his agreement; and as he was not entitled to that, the motion must be refused; but, from the dealings between the parties, he should not give costs.

EASTERN COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DECEMBER 5.

GOULD v. BARRETT.—Sir F. POLLOCK and Mr. CARPENTER RON for the plaintiff; Mr. PLATT and Mr. KELLY for the defendant.

This was an action to recover damages for an arrest without just or probable cause. The facts of the case are shortly as follow:

It appeared that in the year 1836 the plaintiff held thirty shares in a company called "The Eastern Coast of Central America Commercial and Agricultural Company," of which he was also one of the directors. It seemed that he sold these shares to the company, at the rate of 9/- per share, and received the amount; and afterwards he was desirous of having the shares restored to him, and ultimately, on the interference of the defendant, Mr. Barrett, who was also a director, the thirty shares were agreed to be given back at the price paid, of 9/- per share, although it was said the shares sold at the time at 18/- premium. The defendant Barrett (as we understood) was charged by the company to deliver the shares on the money being paid, but it seemed they came into the plaintiff's possession without payment being made. The company then applied several times to the plaintiff for payment, and it was stated that he proposed to pay 100/-, provided he obtained time for the discharge of the remaining 70/-; but the company declined to accede to this arrangement. The defendant Barrett, it was stated, conceived himself accountable for the amount of the shares, and his case was—that on the 15th March, after having paid the 270/- in two sums, into the bank of Payne and Smith, he made affidavit in the Lord Mayor's Court, and obtained a writ against the plaintiff Gould, on which he was arrested in the Bank Court House. When the case came on for trial in the Lord Mayor's Court, the counsel for the defendant Barrett (the then plaintiff) declined to proceed, as he considered his client's claim was legally defective, although he had paid the money, conceiving himself bound to the company for the amount. The present plaintiff then brought an action in this court for an illegal arrest, and the result was that the verdict was given in favour of Mr. Barrett. An application was then made for a new trial, which having been acceded to, the case came on again to-day.

Lord ABINGER, in summing up, was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed in proving an absence of just and probable cause, and the arrest could not, therefore, be held to be malicious. If the jury agreed with him in that opinion, their verdict would then be for the defendant.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

[By Newton and Berry, Chancery-lane, London, and Manchester.]

Paul Chappé, of Manchester, spinner and manufacturer, for his invention of certain improvements in the means of consuming smoke, and thereby economising fuel and heat in steam-engine and other furnaces or fire-places.

Luke Hebert, of No. 12, Staples-inn, in the city of London, civil engineer and mechanical draughtsman, for certain apparatus and processes for storing, cleansing, and preserving grain.

Abraham Bury, Esq., of Manchester, for his invention of certain improvements in the mode of printing, colouring, or dyeing cotton or other fabrics, and in the mode of producing certain acid or acids applicable to these or other purposes.

Jacob Fitton Slade, of Carburton-street, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for his invention of certain improvements in pumps for liquids or uniform fluids.

Joseph Fraser, of Halifax, in the county of York, railway contractor, for his invention of certain improvements in the apparatus or machinery to be employed on centerings or supports in the construction of bridges and arches, and in tunnels or other mining operations.

Horace Cory, of Narrow-street, Limehouse, bachelor of medicine, for his invention of improvements in the manufacture of white lead.

Charles Callis Baron Western, of Rivenhall, in the county of Essex, for his invention of an improvement in drills for the purpose of drilling corn, grain, seeds, pulse, and manure.

William Morgan, of New-cross, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, for his invention of improvements in the generation of steam.

Adolphus Henri Ernest Ragon, of Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, professor of literature, for improvements in the manufacture of glass, and in the production of other vitrified matters applicable to architectural purposes.

Edward Cooper, of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, stationer, for improvements in the manufacture of paper, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.

Charles Flude, of Liverpool, chemist, for his invention of improvements in applying heat for generating steam, and for general manufacturing and other useful purposes where heat is required; and also for an improved mode of supplying steam-boilers with hot water, the said improvements having for their object the economy of steam.

Jerome Deville, of Crutched-friars, in the city of London, coach-builder, for his invention of improvements in railroads and in carriages used thereon.

William Henry James, late of Birmingham, but now of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, civil engineer, for his invention of improvements in apparatus for heating, generating, and cooling fluids, and in engines to be actuated by such fluids, parts of which improvements are applicable to the raising and forcing fluids.

Moses Poole, of Lincoln's-inn, gentleman, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for maintaining rotatory motion, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.

John Jukes, of Shropshire, gentleman, for his invention of improvements in steam-engine boilers, and in apparatus for feeding furnaces and fire-places, and for the more effectual combustion of the smoke and gases arising therefrom.

Bryan L'Anson Bromwich, of Clifton-on-Teme, in the county of Worcester, gentleman, for his invention of improvements in machinery to be worked by the application of the expansive force of air, or other elastic fluids, to obtain motive power.

Henry Huntley Mohun, M.D., of the Regent's-park, for his invention of improvements in the composition and manufacture of fuel, and in furnaces for the consumption of such and other kinds of fuel.

Thomas Mayo Woodyst, of Cookly, in the county of Worcester, screw manufacturer, and Samuel Harrison, of Birmingham, for their invention of improvements in the manufacture of wood screws.

James Drew, of Manchester, civil engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in the means of consuming smoke and economising fuel in steam-engine or other furnaces or fire-places.

George Smith, of the Navy Club-house, Bond-street, a captain in the Royal Navy, for his invention of certain improvements in vessels to be propelled by steam or other power, and in the construction and arrangement of the machinery for propelling.

Anne Bird Byerly, of 147, Strand, widow, and James Collier, of the same place, civil engineer, for their invention of certain improvements in obtaining motive power.

Harrison Grey Dyar, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, gentleman, for his invention of improvements in the manufacturing zinc.

John Wilson, of Liverpool, lecturer on chemistry, for his invention of certain improvements in the process of manufacturing alkali from common salt.

John George Bodmer, of Manchester, engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in machinery, tools, or apparatus for cutting, planing, turning, drilling, and rolling metals and other substances.

Abraham Cohen, Esq., of Islington, for his invention of certain improvements in the construction of railway carriages, and in the modes of connecting and retarding railway trains.

DISCOVERY OF THE WRECK OF THE NORTHERN YACHT.—Strange to tell, the Northern Yacht steamer, the apprehended loss of which justly caused so much anxiety and distress, has at length been cast ashore near Berwick, and in a condition that fully realises the worst fears that have been entertained respecting her. It is the flat bottom of the vessel, which is coppered and copper-fastened, and about eighty feet long. The Northern Yacht, it may be remembered, sailed from Newcastle for Leith, on Thursday morning, the 11th of October, having on board five cabin and six steerage passengers, and a crew of thirteen hands—in all twenty-four persons. The night set in extremely boisterous, and though she put ashore a passenger at North Sunderland, and was safe when passing Holy Island, there is little doubt she went down in the storm, in all probability not far from the spot where she has cast up. A stiff gale from the S.E. has prevailed on the coast for several days, and particularly last night, which has, no doubt, contributed to drive the wreck ashore.—Berwick Warden.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, the last portion of this railway, and which extends from Deptford to the Prince of Orange public-house in Greenwich, was privately opened, under the superintendence of the directors, who were accompanied by Colonel Landmann, the engineer. The party were conveyed in two carriages, and started from the London-bridge terminus about a quarter past one o'clock. A very careful survey of the whole line took place, the result of which was, that the directors expressed their perfect satisfaction with every part of the structure. On Thursday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, a final experimental trial journey was made from High-street, Deptford, to the terminus, close to the Prince of Orange, at Greenwich. The experimental trains were laden with stones and iron. The whole line of railroad will be opened from London-bridge to the terminus at Greenwich, on Friday, the 14th inst.

CHELTENHAM AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The contractors of the parts already let have set to work in good earnest, and we have heard that the whole line from Cheltenham to this, and from Cirencester to Swindon, will be completed by about Christmas, 1839. On Wednesday evening, the contractors for the works between Cirencester and Kemble, commenced operations near Budd's Farm, and a great number of labourers have consequently found employment.—Gloucester Chronicle.

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The following is the engineer's return of the quantity of earthwork executed, and the number of men, horses, and engines, employed on the works of this railway, from the 27th of October to the 24th of November, 1838:—Earthwork executed, 210,722 cubic yards; number of men, 4485; number of horses, 505; engines, 1 locomotive and one stationary.

BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD.—Return between the 2d of October and of November inclusive, to and from Birmingham:—Travelling, 3,553,061 miles; number of persons, 96,815; duty paid to Government, 1860/- 11s.

A GEOLOGICAL WONDER.—On Wednesday week, the miners at work in Ridgehill coal pit, Lower Clarksfield, Oldham, struck upon a rock, on cutting which they found imbedded in the solid mass a frog alive! It was discovered at a depth of 104 yards from the surface, and was of a coal colour; but, on being brought out of the pit, it became of the usual hue, and was alive a few days ago at Lower Clarksfield.

LARGE VIABUCT.—The extensive viaduct across the river Mersey and valley at Stockport has been contracted for by Mr Tomkinson and Messrs. Holme, of Liverpool, at a little below 70,000/- This magnificent erection will form a portion of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and will have twenty-two arches of between sixty and seventy feet span, the centre arch crossing the river at a height of 100 feet. The lowest estimate was 62,000/. One tender exceeded 100,000/-

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF HEMP AND MANUFACTURE OF CORDAGE.

Comparative Stock.	Tons.	Price of Petersburgh, clean.
In London, 1st November, 1838	561	£40 10 0
.....	5045	28 0 0
.....	3224	28 10 0
.....	5528	24 10 0
.....	5926	24 0 0

At St. Petersburg the whole of the hemp remaining over, which amounted to only 1200 tons, had at date of last advices been bought up at high prices by a few wealthy Russian houses. The navigation being now about at a close, it

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The third general meeting of the shareholders was held at the banking-house of the company in Princes-street, Mansion-house, on Saturday, the 1st inst., and was very numerously attended.

THOMAS STOOKS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, The CHAIRMAN said, that in accordance with the provisions of the deed of settlement the proprietors were now again assembled; and he trusted that the report would be found as satisfactory as the preceding ones had been. The extension of joint-stock banks throughout the country was evidence of the approval of the system by a large and influential portion of the community; and when it was seen that in the course of the last twelve months so many old-established and highly-respectable private banks had merged into joint-stock banks, it must be believed that a conviction of their stability and increased utility had had its share in bringing about the change, as well as the fact of so many gentlemen of long-acquired habits of business having joined those establishments, who would not have been found to lend themselves to joint-stock companies founded on fallacy and delusion. That efficient and honest management was requisite there could be no dispute; but it was equally necessary in all mercantile concerns. The directors of this bank had endeavoured to deserve a continuance of the approbation awarded to them by the proprietors, and the confidence reposed in them by the public, by rendering explicit half-yearly accounts, without committing any breach of the inviolable secrecy due to those having dealings with them, and by whom the prosperity of the bank was fostered. After providing for all expenses, and paying to the customers of the bank a considerable sum as interest on their accounts, and in diminution of the gross profits, the directors had now the satisfaction of declaring a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the half year, besides placing a considerable surplus on the guarantee fund, which, on its increase, gave greater stability to the bank, and further claim to the confidence of the public, by which its concerns were to be eventually benefited. He (the chairman) trusted that these half-yearly accounts would satisfy the proprietors that there had been a steady increase of business, and show a zealous and assiduous intention to preserve their interests. He would now claim the attention of the proprietors to a contest which the directors regretted to have had forced upon them. It was intimated to the shareholders by the chairman, at the last half-yearly meeting, that this bank was engaged in a lawsuit with the Bank of England. The circumstances of the case were not then fully explained, as it was not considered advisable to enter into the question before the hearing in the Court of Chancery. That having taken place, and considerable misunderstanding having arisen in the minds of the public as to the merits of the case, it was now thought proper to put the shareholders shortly in possession of the facts. The act of parliament renewing the Bank of England charter, in 1834, permits the formation of joint-stock banks in London, but contains a proviso "that in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof, no partnership consisting of more than six persons shall borrow, owe, or take up in England any sum or sums of money on their bills or notes payable on demand, or at any time less than six months from the borrowing thereof, during the continuance of the privileges of the Bank of England." The London and Westminster Bank, in their contest with the Bank of England, contended that these words were only meant to restrain a circulating paper currency, and were never intended to extend to acceptances of bills in the usual course of the agency of country banks; but the Court of Common Pleas held that they were sufficient to comprehend all bills of exchange accepted by more than six persons, and on which there was a legal liability whereon they might be sued in an action at law. Now, legal liability he (the chairman) understood to have the precise meaning here given, viz., where a party could be sued at common law, as the directors of the London and Westminster Bank could have been on their acceptances, and which in reality constituted all the difference of the respective cases, as this company was anxious to obtain an issue to try the question at common law, and were advised that no action could be maintained against trustees, directors, or proprietors. In the month of April, 1837, the agency of a bank in Canada was offered to this bank, which promised to be a highly respectable account, but which in the usual course of trade would require acceptances to be given. The directors immediately communicated with the directors of the Bank of England, and being informed that they would interpose objections to this bank accepting such bills, the directors acquainted the Canada bank that they must reluctantly decline their agency if their acceptances should be deemed indispensable; at the same time Mr. Pollard, as an individual, offered to accept their bills, and the trustees of this bank proposed to give an engagement to the bank in Canada that they would provide the necessary funds on behalf of that bank to pay at maturity all their bills accepted by Mr. Pollard. The legal advice they received upon the subject was, that this would not come within the act of parliament, as no one but Mr. Pollard would owe money, or could be sued upon the bill; and that whatever liability might attach to them upon the guarantee, such liability would be on an instrument not named in the act of parliament, which being in restraint of trade, and so far a penal act, must be construed strictly, and could not be extended further than the words implied. This proposal, with reference to Mr. Pollard's acceptance, was made to the Canadian bank and accepted by them, and the account was opened. As soon as the Bank of England received one of the bills so drawn by the Canadian bank, they required Mr. Pollard to accept it as manager of the bank; he declined to do so, but accepted it in his own name, and offered to pay it under discount, which the bank declined to accept, and protested the bill. Previously, however, to the sailing of the next packet, they offered to take the money under discount, which Mr. Pollard paid, and they gave him up the bill, but afterwards sent the protest out to Canada, notwithstanding the bill had been paid. They then filed a bill in the Court of Chancery to restrain Mr. Pollard from accepting similar bills on behalf of the bank. The cause came on before the Master of the Rolls, and in the month of June he gave his judgment in favour of the Bank of England, not giving any opinion as to whether the trustees of this bank could be sued upon the bills, but considering that, upon the whole of the transaction, they owed money to the Canada bank upon the bills by virtue of their collateral engagement. His lordship, however, permitted Mr. Pollard to continue accepting for a sufficient time to enable the directors to communicate with Canada; and they had now the pleasure to state, that so far they made arrangements as not to lose the account. The question here was, not as it was with the London and Westminster Bank, whether a joint-stock company in London could accept bills drawn in England at a less date than six months, but whether the Bank of England could be permitted to stretch its privileges so far as not only to prevent a company, but even the manager of such company as an individual, from accepting bills so drawn by any bank, merchant, or trader established in a foreign country. It was of very great importance to the mercantile community, and unless the difficulty was removed, might prevent this bank from accepting many excellent foreign agencies. The directors therefore did not think it becoming the character of this bank, or fair towards the shareholders, to rest satisfied with the decision of a single judge, which, with great deference, they must consider as much at variance with the mercantile understanding of the acts of parliament, as they were advised it was erroneous in point of law; they had consequently appealed to the House of Lords, where the case would be set down for hearing immediately after the opening of the session; and they hoped by the next general meeting of the shareholders to be able to congratulate them on its successful termination. In thus closing his statement, he (the chairman) begged to assure the proprietors that throughout the whole of this transaction the directors had, by all the means in their power, promoted the interest of their shareholders; and at the same time they had not attempted to conceal from the Bank of England, the Canada Bank, or the public, any circumstances of the case, but had endeavoured to act in this, as in all other matters, in an honourable, open, and straightforward manner; and in no case, in their belief, had they contravened, or attempted to contravene, the privileges of the Bank of England. Having detained the proprietors so long, he (the chairman) would only now desire the secretary to read the report, which he hoped would meet their approbation.

The SECRETARY then read the following report of the directors:—

REPORT.

The directors again avail themselves of the earliest day allowed them under the deed of settlement, to present to the proprietors a report of the state of the bank on the 20th of last month.

The call of 3½ per share, payable on the 21st May last, having been received, the amount of paid-up capital has been increased to 310,890.

By the accounts the directors have much pleasure in showing to the proprietors that, after deducting all contingent expenses, bad debts, and law charges, they are enabled to declare a dividend, for the past half year, at the rate of 5½ per centum per annum, on the present paid-up capital of 310,890, and to add the sum of 4749. 7s. 4d. to the guarantee fund, thereby increasing that fund to 10,966. 13s. 3d.

The directors find it would simplify the accounts of the bank, and be more convenient in practice, if the days for balancing the books of the bank were altered from the 20th May and 20th November, to the 30th June and 31st December. They, therefore, propose to cause the necessary notice to be given at the present meeting, to enable the proprietors, if they agree with the directors, to sanction such alteration.

The directors take pleasure in reminding the proprietors that, in addition to the guarantee fund of two years created out of the profits of this establishment a dividend of 5½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, the customers of the bank are deriving important advantages in the shape of interest on their current accounts, the half-yearly amount of which is of considerable magnitude.

The present satisfactory state of the affairs of the bank, and the great advantages it offers, will, the directors earnestly hope, induce the respective shareholders to make every effort to increase its business, and to promote still further its prosperity.

The dividend will be payable on Monday, the 18th inst.

The SECRETARY then read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared, that the liabilities amounted to 1,422,434. 10s. 7d., and the assets 1,486,239. 11s. 3d.; leaving a balance, carried to profit and loss account, of 23,795. 0s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN said, that in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed, it was now his duty to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 20th ult., after the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, on 310,890, the amount of the paid-up capital to that period.

SIR GEORGE CARROLL moved, "That the report now read be received and approved, and that the directors be requested to cause it to be printed for the use of the shareholders."

ROBERT FARRAND, Esq., M.P., seconded the motion, which, being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

WILLIAM BORRADAILE, Esq., said, that this being the first meeting at which he had been present, he was desirous of knowing whether the court of directors had the power, and whether, if they had the power, they would deem it expedient to exercise it without consulting the proprietors, of issuing fresh shares at any premium? He had understood that the London and Westminster Bank had issued 10,000 shares, at a large premium; and he thought that if such a course were to be adopted by the directors of this bank, it would operate most prejudicially to the interests of the proprietors, because it would bring a greater number of persons to participate in the profits of the concern.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the honourable proprietor for the manner in which he had put the question, which was one of discretion; and, after the very seasonable hint given and responded to by the proprietors present, he might be assured of the consideration the directors might give it.

THOMAS PHILLPOTS, Esq. (one of the directors), said that the proprietors had been informed by the secretary of the recommendation of the directors with reference to changing the day of balancing the books. By the deed of settlement, it was necessary that at this meeting a notice should be given to that effect. When the next general meeting was held, six months hence, a notice would have to be printed and circulated, intimating that that question would come under consideration. After that general meeting, a special meeting must be called to confirm it; so that even a change in the day of settling the accounts, however trifling it might be, required all these formalities to be gone through. He begged, therefore, to give notice, that it was his intention, or the intention of some other proprietor, to propose several resolutions at the next general meeting of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only object of the proposed change was to remedy the inconvenience which arose from the necessity which existed at present of balancing the accounts four times a year instead of twice, which caused a great deal of extra labour to the clerks.

A. HASTIE, Esq., M.P., moved, "That the best thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby given to the directors for their excellent management, which has enabled them to make such a satisfactory report," which, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN shortly returned thanks on behalf of himself and his brother directors.

GEORGE MEEK, Esq., moved, "That the cordial thanks of this meeting be also presented to G. Pollard, Esq., the manager, for his important services," which was carried unanimously.

WILLIAM BORRADAILE, Esq., assured the meeting that he did not rise for the mere pleasure of speaking, but as there was a matter which had occupied his mind, and upon which he desired information, he would rather openly avow it than secretly entertain it. He wished to ask, if his question was not an unreasonable one, whether the directors had the power, and, if the power, the disposition to exercise it, of opening any branch establishments? He did not desire to put the question if it was thought an unfair one, but as it was well known that at almost all the half-yearly meetings of the Bank of England the branch banks connected with that establishment were considered as failures, and as that was the general feeling with respect to branch banks, he felt the question to be one of considerable importance, and trusted, therefore, that he should be excused for having alluded to the subject, and he had been the more led to do so as the general feeling of those proprietors of this institution to whom he had spoken upon this point was averse to opening any branch establishments.

The CHAIRMAN said he would answer the question with the same candour as that which had been shown by the honourable gentleman by whom it had been put. The directors, he believed, had the power to which allusion had been made, and he considered it necessary for them to retain it, for many circumstances might occur which might render it desirable to exercise it. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that the directors had no such intention at present, and if they ever should have, he trusted they would be able to give such reasons as would satisfy the proprietors of all its expediency.

Mr. BORRADAILE said that this explanation was perfectly satisfactory. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

HUNTERFORD MARKET COMPANY.

A meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held at the company's rooms, Villiers-street, on Friday, the 30th ult.

MR. JOSEPH MOORE, M.D., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after regretting the absence of the Earl of Devon, who had been accustomed to preside over the meetings, stated that the directors had never come before the proprietors without a good feeling, owing to the harmony that had always prevailed, and that now they were cheered with the prospect that the continuous prosperity of the company's affairs would prove that the undertaking was of that solid character it was originally expected it would be, and that the present directors, as long as they should continue in office, would endeavour to do their duty in making it so.

The report was then read, stating in effect, that the contract for the residences over the shops had been completed, and let at the estimated rents. That the rent from the steam-boats was satisfactory, but lamenting that the foot-bridge was not yet constructed, as it was highly desirable for the interests of this company that it should be built, and that the increased income of the company enabled them to recommend a dividend of 17 per share, and also a sum of 5000 to be applied in paying off a part of the debenture debt. The dividend was declared.

A statement of the accounts was read, and a discussion arose on the disbursements, which were satisfactorily explained, and the duties of the officers given in detail.

A motion to re-energize the directors for their services was lost by an amendment carried by a majority of six. Notice of motion on this subject was given by the original mover for the next meeting of the proprietors in May.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

On Thursday the 6th instant, a general assembly of the proprietors of Waterloo Bridge was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose of receiving the half-yearly report, and to elect directors and members of the committee in place of those going out. Mr. Bredell, the secretary, read the last half-yearly report to the 23rd of August. The report stated that the select committee appointed on the motion of Sir M. Wood, Bart., M.P., to consider the interests of the Waterloo Bridge property as regarded the City Improvement Bill, had not come to any decision on which they could report. The soundings of the bed of the river had, since 1835, suffered but trivial variations, not exceeding six inches in any direction connected with the bridge, and the latter structure continued without the least defect. A gradual improvement has taken

place in the receipts of the Bridge, which enabled the directors to declare, in February, 1838, a dividend of 625/- more than that of the year 1837, and in August last a dividend exceeding that of the preceding February by 625/- The receipts of the last half year, including a balance in hand of 1984. 4s. 2d., amounted to 7818. 17s., of which tolls were received to the amount of 7089. 17s. The disbursements, including interests and dividends on bonds, amounted to 7028. 15s. The report having been adopted, two directors, four members of the committee, and one auditor, were elected; after which, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the assembly was dissolved.

NEW COMPANIES.

Under this head we propose to notice weekly the several new projects which may be brought forward, and to which public attention is directed, through the medium of the press or otherwise, confining ourselves, however, to "Public Companies," and briefly noticing their objects with such general information as is conveyed by the prospectuses, or which may be gathered from other sources, on which reliance may be placed. We shall, therefore, feel at all times obliged for particulars duly authenticated, on subject of projected companies; and while it will be our object to avoid the exercise of bias in favour of any particular undertaking, we shall at the same time endeavour to collate such information as is calculated to afford to the capitalist the opportunity of judging of its merits, and the correctness of the opinions put forward in the representations of the projectors.

THE LONDON UNION, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GENERAL SHIPPING COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 2000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £5 per share. This company has been formed for the purpose of building and employing first class ships in the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Coal trades; and its commercial success is founded on the profits which have attended for the last few years companies of this description, in the ports of Newcastle, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Scotland; where the dividends have been from 15 to 25 per cent. A deposit of 5/- per share is to be paid on allotment, and a further call of 5/- per share on 10th January. Applications for shares are required to be made on or before the 10th instant.

WALSALL JUNCTION CANAL COMPANY.

Capital £15,000, in 600 shares of £25 each.—Deposit £2.

The prospectus of this company has appeared in the country papers, its object being to effect a junction between the Wyrley and Essington and Birmingham Canals, near Walsall. Some of the principal advantages anticipated from the proposed junction are set forth in this announcement; and whether the undertaking is considered as a means of opening fresh channels of communication between important mining and manufacturing districts, or as a secure and profitable investment, it is deserving the attention of the capitalist and man of business.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY.

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £2 10s.

The object of this company is to bring into general use an invention for rendering waterproof woollen cloths, camlets, silks, and general articles of wearing apparel, without impeding the escape of perspiration, and at the same time preventing the ravages of the moth.

WEST KENT GAS LIGHT, COKE, AND COAL COMPANY.

Capital £60,000, in shares of £5.—Deposit £1.

We understand the directors have completed arrangements for taking Denton Wharf, near Gravesend, and the adjoining property, securing the exclusive frontage of the River Thames, and are taking steps for commencing operations forthwith.

INDIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

This company has been formed for the purpose of making the voyage to India, via the Cape of Good Hope, and is empowered by Act of Parliament, having a capital of 500,000. The first steam-ship built by the company, named the India, of 1200 tons burthen, with accommodation for 80 cabin passengers, and capable of carrying 2000 tons of light goods, will be launched on the 3d proximo. Another vessel of 1500 tons burthen will be built immediately, and the directors contemplate, that within eighteen months, three vessels will be in the service, and subsequently the construction of three other steamers; whereby voyages may be performed twelve times out, and twelve times home, in each year. The passage is expected to be made between Plymouth and Calcutta in fifty-five days, and branch steamers will be established to communicate with Australia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—It has but recently come to my knowledge, that you have inserted a paragraph in your journal, that the East Cornwall Mining Association have succeeded in establishing their right to the Beacon Mine. It is true they have obtained a verdict, and that I have not been enabled to remove that verdict; but, as I will not imagine that you wish, by your influential journal, to mislead speculators, you will doubtless feel it a duty, as a respectable journalist, to inform your readers the actual state of my claims, which are as follows:—Three questions were submitted to the jury, two of which were found in my favour, and the third being, "whether the bounds had been constantly renewed," was decided against me, from the circumstance of the bound renewer being kept out of the way in a state of intoxication during the trial; and the court, in giving their judgment, stated my right might be again tried—and so far from the question of property being settled, there are now pending two chancery suits, in both of which the rights are yet subject to legal decision; and, as the two points have been settled in my favour, and the fact of renewal being one of notoriety in the parish, I doubt not of being ultimately successful. The East Cornwall Mining Association are now working the mine, and expending their money with a full knowledge of my claim to the produce; if, therefore, they divide this mine into shares, the fault is with them and not me. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

London, December 3, 1838.

CHRISTOPHER ALDERSON.

THE COAL TRADE.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday last, at which Mr. Beckwith brought up the report on the allegations in the petition of Mr. Bradford relative to the coal trade, which disproved the allegations in question. In moving that the report should be agreed to, Mr. Beckwith said, that Mr. Bradford had stated that there was a large supply of coals, notwithstanding which the price was advanced to the consumer; and that the cause of such advance was, that the lord mayor did not appoint a sufficient number of weighers. Nothing could be further from the fact. Neither the lord mayor nor the Court of Common Council could individually or collectively appoint a single coal-weigher. The appointments were made by a company of the coal-trade, who made 170 coal-weighers, and paid them. Each of these coal-weighers had a gang of eight men, called whippers, to assist in the delivery. From the correct calculations which he had made, these 170 coal-weighers were able to deliver 8000 tons per diem; and if it were necessary, they could deliver twice that quantity. The quantity of coal consumed daily, amounted to 8000 tons, but he would answer for it that 16,000 could be easily delivered in that space of time. It was in the power of every coal merchant to appoint his own weigher, and every captain had a similar privilege, so that there were a great many weighers appointed besides those directly connected with the harbour masters. Accommodation was also given to twenty vessels belonging to dealers in gas, which required no weighers. The gentlemen who appointed the coal-weighers had recently added ten to the number, because the new regulations of the port of London and navigation committee made room for nineteen more vessels in the tiers than were usually so placed. The total additional accommodation in the tiers comprehended thirty-nine vessels, and was perfectly satisfactory. By the by-laws of 1837, the accommodation included only 147 ships. The increase for the gas companies was twenty, and for the coal trade nineteen, which made the total increase what he had stated it to be. The report was then agreed to.



PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be held, pursuant to Act of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, in the Sheriff-Court Hall, Greenock. *.* The chair to be taken at One o'clock precisely. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th instant, and remain so until after the meeting. Rain office, Greenock, Dec. 1. MARK HUISH, Secretary.

ELLENGLAZE MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders will be held on Monday, the 17th instant, from One o'clock p.m., at the New London Inn, Exeter, when the presence of the proprietors is particularly requested. Ellenglaze Mine, Dec. 6.

MOUNT'S BAY MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders are requested to ATTEND A MEETING, to be held at the King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, on Saturday, the 13th day of December instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a Steam-Engine for East Ding-Dong, and also other matters connected with the affairs of the said company. Dated this 6th day of December, 1838. CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Sec. 35, Seething-lane, Great Tower-street.

CALLS.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BANKING COMPANY.—CALL OF THREE POUNDS PER SHARE.—The directors of this company having, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of shareholders, held on the 18th instant, made a CALL of THREE POUNDS per share, payable on or before the 20th December next; proprietors of shares are hereby required to pay, on or before that day, either at this office, or at Messrs. Spooner, Attwod, and Co., Gracechurch-street, the sum of £3 each on their respective shares. 32, Lombard-street, Nov. 20. JOHN YATES, Chairman.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that those holders of Scrip of the Rhymney Iron Company who have not paid up the CALLS are required to pay the same, with interest thereon, on or before the 10th of December next, and to execute the deed of settlement; and in default thereof, the directors will take measures to dispose of such shares according to the notice upon the scrip. JOHN PETHERICK, Sec.

RIO DOCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Article 4 of the printed regulations for managing the affairs of this Company, agreed upon at a special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 8th of June, 1837, a CALL OF ONE POUND per Share is hereby made, payable on or before the 14th of January next, at the bankers of the Company, Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., whose receipt for the same will be exchanged at the Rio Doce Office for new Scrip Certificates. By order of the Directors, R. MESSEY, Secretary.

N.B. The £4 Scrip Certificates must be returned when exchanging the banker's receipt for the new Certificates, which will include the whole amount paid per share.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a further CALL of SEVEN SHILLINGS and EXPENSE per share is this day made, payable to the bankers of the company, Messrs. Vere, Sape, and Co., on or before the 3rd instant. The proprietors are particularly requested to bring the scrip, with the bankers' receipts, to the office, as under, where they will receive new certificates in exchange. By order of the board, ROWLAND NICHOLSON, Sec.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share has been this day made (in conformity with the deed of settlement by which the Association is now governed), payable by two instalments of Ten Shillings each, on or before the 5th of January next, and on or before the 5th of February next, respectively, into the London and Westminster Bank, to the credit of the company with the Western District Banking Company, or into the bank of the said Western District Banking Company at Truro. On production of the bankers' receipts at the office, as under, together with the old scrip, the latter will be exchanged for new certificates. By order of the board, ROWLAND NICHOLSON, Sec.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—FOR BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations. This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F. R. S., &c. &c.

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this." Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH and DAVEY, Camberne, Cornwall.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	MOUR.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	53, Berners-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts.	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Medico-Botanical	32, Sackville-street	Wednesday	8 P.M.
R. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Scientific Society.	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Zoological	Charlotte-st., Bloomsbury	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	28, Leicester-square	Friday	3 P.M.
Royal Asiatic	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Deal Pier Company	London Tavern	Dec. 8...	12.
W. of London & Westminster Cemetery	456, West Strand	10...	1.
London Annuity Society	11, Chatham-place	10...	6.
British Asphalum and Patent Coal.	16, Bishopsgate-street	12...	1.
Protector Life Association	City of London Tavern	13...	1.
Grand Junction Water works	Brook-street	13...	12.
National Provident Institution	13, Nicholas-lane	13...	12.
Mount's Bay Mining Company	King's Arms, Holborn-bridge	15...	1.
Royal Polferous Consols Mining Co.	George and Vulture	15...	1.
British and Foreign Banking Company	32, Lombard-street	16...	1.
Jamaica Steam Navigation Company	35, Abergavenny-lane	17...	1.
Ellenglaze Mining Company	New London Inn, Exeter	17...	1.
Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock Railways	Sheriff Court Hall	18...	1.
Equitable Reversionary Interest	London Coffee-house	18...	1.
Wheat Hennock and Christow	On the Mine	20...	12.
Canada Company	St. Helen's-place	27...	1.
Wicklow Copper Company	43, Dame-street, Dublin	20...	2.
Great Western Railway	City of London Tavern	20...	11.
Mutual Life Assurance	Office	Jan. 19...	—

CALLS.

National Reversionary Investment	24...	Dec. 10...	4, Lombard-street.
West of London & Westminster Cemetery	31...	12...	11, Haymarket.
Cornwall Great United Mines	17...	15...	Masterman and Co.
Birm., Bristol, & Thames Junction	31...	19...	At former calls.
British and Foreign Banking Co.	31...	20...	Attwod and Co.
North Tamer Mining Company	55...	22...	Phoenix Bank, Liverpool.
West Cornwall Mining Company	17...	24...	Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co.
Mexican & South American Co.	17...	31...	Barclay and Co.
Treleigh Mining Company	78, 6d	31...	Vere, Sape, and Co.
West Wheal Jewel Mining Co.	17...	Jan. 5.	(See advertisement.)
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, &	24...	10...	Rogers & Co.; and Smiths.
Manchester Railway	28, 6d	16...	Austin-friars.
Treburgh Mining Company	28, 6d	16...	London & Westminster Bank.
Tyr Gunter & Cefn Cwse Colliery	91...	17...	London & Westminster Bank.
Rhymney Iron Company	51...	Feb. 25...	7, Laurence Pountney-lane.
Rio Anori Gold Stream Works	10...	20...	Martin, Stone, and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Mexican and South American Company	6s. per share 10, New Broad-st. Jan. 16.
Bank of British North America	3 per cent.
East London Water-works	7...
National Cognac Brandy Distillery	5 per cent.
Argus Life Assurance	39, Throgmorton-st. —

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1838.

Nov.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Dec.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday, 29	37 to 50	28.62 to 29.75	Monday, 3	42.5	49
Friday, 30	44...	28.25...	Tuesday, 4	37...	49
Saturday, 1	43...	29.45...	Wednesday, 5	32...	47
Sunday, 2	44...	29.95...			

Wind S.W. Except the 3d and 4th generally cloudy, with frequent and heavy showers of rain. On the morning of the 29th, from two to three o'clock, this neighbourhood was visited by one of the most awfully grand storms which perhaps has ever been witnessed; the wind, which had been during the whole of the previous night blowing in violent gusts, was by two o'clock at a height scarcely less than during the hurricane of the 29th ultimo, accompanied by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning of the most vivid and brilliant description.

In our last we called the attention of the reader to the low state of the barometer, but that registered on the 29th, shortly after the storm just noticed, is lower by .03, and has not been equalled since the year 1830.

A halo round the moon on the evening of the 30th ult.

Between eight-and-twenty minutes past eight on the evening of the 5th instant, seven meteors were seen, two with small trains, the rest merely having the appearance of a small shooting star.

Rain fallen 1 inch and .825 of an inch.

Erratum.—In the "Meteorological Journal" of last week, under the "barometer" column, for "29.65" read "28.65," in last line.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STATISTICS OF THE IRON TRADE.—We have received this paper, for which we are obliged to our Correspondent. It will appear in an early Number of the MINING REVIEW, and similar communications will always be acceptable.

The letter on the subject of the "Bohane Company" is entirely in error; the reports are, and always have been, quite as accessible as those of any other company—of this our column of to-day will afford sufficient proof.

SCHOOL OF MINES.—We intend in an early Number, to give the problems submitted by the Council of the Durham University, with the view of replies being given by our readers, to which we shall afford ready insertion.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

By the arrival of the *Swift* packet ship, letters have been received from Mexico to the beginning of October, and a considerable space is devoted in our columns to to-day to the insertion of Mining Intelligence from that country. We regret to find that the blockade is still rigorously enforced, and threatens, ere long, to lead to more warlike demonstrations. On the cause or justice of the quarrel, it is not our intention to remark, but we must warmly protest against the severe injury which British interests are now suffering in consequence of it, or the still greater evils which are to be apprehended from a protracted contest between the parties. In whatever part of the world they may be located (and where will they not be found?), British interests should demand with confidence the protection of Government, and that protection should in every practicable case be given.

By obstructing the transit of stores essential to the working of mines held by English Companies, and which can, beyond the shadow of a doubt, be guaranteed as solely intended for this purpose, the French Government is inflicting great loss and inconvenience upon a neighbouring and friendly power, while Mexico can scarcely be said to receive any injury whatever; a state of things against which strong protest should be made, as, though it might be unavoidable in the heat and confusion of a general war, it could readily be obviated in the present season of general tranquillity.

When we compare the trivial pecuniary compensation for real or imaginary injuries to French subjects, which has formed the pretext for the present aggression on the part of France against Mexico, with the millions of British capital which are placed in jeopardy by this proceeding, the right of spirited remonstrance will be obvious. Let France enforce her claims against Mexico as she thinks best, but let her not indirectly cause the destruction of British capital to a tenfold greater amount.

We have before touched upon this subject, although rather foreign to our usual topics, and in the present aspect of affairs feel called upon again to do so. In the first place, there appeared every probability that the blockade would not be of very long duration—that matters would speedily be adjusted between the contending parties, and any inconvenience or injury to British interests thus be of short duration. There is now, however, great probability of a protracted struggle, and the maintenance of a long-continued blockade, during which the present stock of stores on the mines will become exhausted, and quicksilver rise to such an enormous price as to cause the greatest inconvenience and loss: under these circumstances can it then be doubted that the time for remonstrance, spirited and energetic remonstrance, has fully arrived?

Oft have we advocated and endeavoured to impress on the minds of our readers the importance to be attached to "Mining Schools," and the dearth of information which exists in this country, with its vast mineral resources, whereas on the Continent colleges not only exist, but aid is afforded by the several Governments towards developing the hidden wealth of those countries, while they at the same time instruct and furnish the sources of knowledge to those whose attention is directed to Mining pursuits. Although we have not yet effected the object which has ever been one of interest to us, that of the establishment of a "School of Mines," it is gratifying to find that our advocacy of the measure has found friends; and that although not perfectly carried out, yet that we may take merit to ourselves for the progress which has already been made.

We had occasion some two or three weeks since to advert to the University of Durham as the *first* institution which had introduced or established a "Class of Civil Engineering and Mining," to which we shall again have occasion shortly to refer; as also to give to our readers the problems submitted to the students, a copy of which has been obligingly afforded us by a correspondent. Our more particular object, however, in the present instance, is that of directing attention to the formation of a class of this nature at the King's College, thereby admitting not only the correctness of the principles which we have ever advocated, but the importance of the principle involved. We cannot do better than quote the words of the Council:—

The want of a system of education, suitable to young men intended for Mining pursuits, or about to enter the profession of Civil Engineers, has been generally admitted. The subject has, for a considerable time past, occupied the attention of the Council of King's College, and they have at length arranged a plan, which they now present to the public, in the confident hope that it will be found useful not only to this class of Students, but to others who wish to obtain a scientific education.

The subjects of instruction will comprise Mathematics, Mechanics, Hydraulics, and Hydrostatis Machines; the Steam Engine and its applications; theoretical and practical Chemistry; Metallurgy, Geology, and Mineralogy: the theory and practice of Mining; the elementary properties of Matter, Sound, Light, Heat, and Electricity; Machine-drawing, practical Perspective, and Surveying.

We do not purpose, on this occasion, to enter fully into the subjects to which the attention of the students will be directed, but shall merely give insertion to the "Course of Geological Mineralogy," by Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., as affording an opportunity of judging of the nature of the Lectures.

The course will commence with the Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals in general.

Physical.—Crystallisation, Cleavage, Fracture, Hardness, &c.

Chemical.—Use of the

over this cross cut. There is an apparent complication and disorder in the arrangement of the vein on and about the productive point at Dolores bottoms; the vein here consists of so many parts, and cross each other at various angles in such a manner, that an understanding of their arrangement at one level affords no criterion of another or a new position; hence has arisen some delay in directing our operations to the right points. No. 1 winze, at Terreros, has been communicated from La Cruz to San Felipe level, consists of ordinary azogue ore, with very little of that for smelting. About half way down, between the two levels, a kindly branch goes off to the south, upon which we intend to make some trial; it has not yet been seen at the San Felipe level. No. 2 winze, besides azogue, produces a small portion of smelting ore. San Felipe winze, sinking under La Cruz level, produces a large quantity of good azogue ore, but not so much smelting ore as it did a few weeks since. The ends of San Felipe level east and west contain at present only azogue ore. La Cruz level west has lately been driven through a good vein of azogue ore, which still continues. The vein in Acosta old shaft is not quite so productive as described in my last. The San Domingo winze, east of the shaft, continues as before, both are without water. The parties interested in Manzano, San Pedro, and San Pablo, have not yet shown a disposition to enter into any agreement with us. The water having arisen in their mines, as mentioned in my former letters, they have lately put several malacutes to work to draw it out, and have succeeded in doing so in some degree, but not to an extent to enable them to work their best labors.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Candonga, Aug. 3.—It were useless for me to express my sorrow at not being able to forward more favourable information as a set-off against the present state of affairs. I have only to recur to a long since acknowledged position regarding "jacutinga lodes," namely, that they are uncertain, that to-day they fall, that to-morrow they cut well; under these circumstances, I do not know that we can do better than to continue our exertions, with the impression that these may shortly lead us to such a point, as to resume our former position; the failure in the gold is not to be hooded by me. Every person must see, that with the difficulties under which we at present labour, it were impossible, materially, to increase the contents of the chest.

Aug. 11.—Mina de Pedra bottoms.—In this place we have now employed two pair of men, one pair in driving on the course of Northeys cross-course, carrying the jacutinga on the right hand or eastern side, with the expectation of cutting the Mina de Pedra branch; when this is accomplished, we shall sink a winze to communicate it with the level below; and the other pair is employed in driving, in search of the branch on the western side of the junction of the two cross-courses, viz., Youlton's and Northeys.

Mina Mestre Shaft.—The driving on the Mina de Pedra branch goes on steadily, although the ground is less favourable than stated in my monthly report.

Aug. 13.—There does not appear to be any material alteration in the mine since I had last the pleasure of addressing you. In the annexed report, you will perceive that only two points are noticed; these of course are the most important. The remnant of our force is engaged in repairing and securing several workings, which unfortunately we have now leisure to do. I believe that ours is not a solitary instance; many, our seniors in mining, have been not a little baffled; any exertions which they have made shall not surpass the efforts of your servants here. I must now beg leave to call your attention to a most ridiculous, and at the same time, a most unfounded report, regarding the produce of this mine. It has been said, that the daily returns amounted to no less a sum than 200 lbs.; this is the minimum of our riches. I have used every exertion to discover the author of this, our unmerited fame, but ineffectually; it has been suggested that certain persons interested in the disposal of mining properties have selected this, on which to build a recommendation; perhaps its remoteness has induced them to adopt these means; for my part, I have only to contradict their inventions.

A. F. GOODRIDGE, M. D.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Cocais, Sept. 18.—The Cuiba force was put to work on the 10th instant; with their assistance we have been enabled to accomplish a great deal of work; such an acquisition about which we stood in need of, and our operations generally will now be carried on with facility; our force now is proportionate to our capability of extracting and stamping the ores; and it cannot possibly occupy us a long time before the mine will either be yielding favourable returns, or the veins, the major part of those at the Rasgad, more or less, proved to the depth of the seventeen fathom level. The addition of the Cuiba force enables us to make a rapid progress underground; and I trust and confidently anticipate that within a short period we shall have the pleasure of transmitting more cheering accounts than we have yet had in our power to hand you. The produce may be said to come still from the general body of the lode.

	marcs.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
From Reed's stamps	2	6	7	34
Macdonnell's	2	2	1	52
Total	5	1	1	14

Produce from Cuiba in August, 8 lbs. 4 oz. 4 dwt. 17 grs.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cocais, Sept. 19.—I now proceed to address you fully upon the state of your affairs here, and which I will class under the following heads: mine—separation—surface—and financial departments. Of the first I enclose you a correct tracing, showing the state of the different workings up to the present time; by comparing this with the one last sent, you will observe, that scarcely any ground has been broken but from the extreme east and west ends, that is, No. 6, 7, and 8 stope, No. 8 being now home, and from immediately east and west of the Ouro Fino. The eastern ground has proved decidedly the poorest, the western the richest which has yet been found. The latter, in addition to increasing the value of the whole to a very considerable extent, is at this moment a great help, as affording the means of keeping up a fair return with a few pairs of hands, leaving the main force to effect the all-important work of hoisting to the deep adit. You will see that our stamps have been very inefficiently kept of late; this has been solely owing to the difficulty of extraction. Enough is broken, or nearly so; but the distance it has now to be thrown over the south-east end, being nearly twenty-one fathoms from the eastern or nearest shaft, renders that a laborious work; and not only so, but hinders the borers on the different stope, which I am unwilling to do. No. 5 stope, which is the one I intend to push forward and hole from, will come in at the back of the deep adit, when we shall turn round and commence stowing westward; by this method we shall gain our object full six weeks earlier than we otherwise should do. It is impossible to calculate accurately, the saving that will almost immediately result upon the accomplishment of this work; but both Mr. Harding and myself think it cannot fall far short of 20000. a year; and when the hauling-machine and pumps are worked by wheel at the mouth of level, another 10000. But the important point is, the facility of extraction that it will afford, the certainty that, provided enough be broken, it can be brought out, and consequently the engines regularly supplied. I have said, that little has been broken from the Iacara to the Olho Minor; nevertheless enough has been, to give the respective stope a new face, each of which will bear looking at; and I feel sure, that in valuing the lode as follows, I shall not be very wide of the mark.—From as far west from the rise through Ouro Fino as we have stope to Iacara, 14 tons = 14 lb. of gold,—from Iacara to Olho Minor, 14 tons = 1 lb. of gold.—from Olho Minor, east twelve fathoms, 20 tons = 1 lb. of gold. Eastward of this latter point, as likewise of deep adit, I can venture no opinion; but I hope it will, as a whole, fall nothing short of the last estimate; and I hope it will prove far superior, the latter particularly has all the characteristics; the cross-courses, the feeders, which make the richer ground westward, and the same line which runs longitudinally through that ground, extends to the deep adit, and at different spots which have been tried sampled well. Should the whole, therefore, of that lode (as I have in a previous letter observed) be found to answer, there will be immediately applicable, a sufficient supply, to almost any extent of stamping power. I shall, soon after the completing of the shallow Killas level (another month), be able to speak more surely. It shall be thoroughly tried—sampling by bates is idle. This brings me to the Separation.—With the now building engine we shall have sixty-six heads—allowing, however, for casualties, we cannot reckon upon more than keeping constantly at work of that number fifty to fifty-five, say the former; these will crush a ton a-head per twenty-four hours, or 18,250 tons a year, which will yield at the lowest estimate, say 40,000.; but assuming that the rich western ground will make good the deficiency of the poorer eastern, and taking the centre mass as an average of the whole, then 52,000. will be the result, which, at an expenditure of 20,000., cannot but be considered as very good; but which, good as it is, may be at an insignificant increase of expense materially added to by erecting another engine, and securing the force necessary to supply the one. Respecting the first, after the desperately slow and expensive work which it has proved, I can fancy you will dread having to encounter a similar one, but it must soon be, as I will explain; and having thought much upon the subject, would propose that no time be lost in preparing for it. Of course, the more concentrated our works are the better, and remembering the very weak state of old stamps wheel, as likewise of Carpenter's stamps axle, I think the better plan will be to put in a large wheel where Carpenter's stamps now are, working them to the last; doing away with old stamps; making that spalling floor, and which should be under cover; the wheel of Carpenter's stamps will be applicable for a tilt-hammer and saw-machine, both of which we must have, and will be an enormous saving. The proposed new wheel to drive forty heads, with which new thirty, and the last sixteen will make eighty-six; seventy to seventy-five of which might be kept; and these, at the lowest rate (that is a pound of gold to twenty tons), would be, say 53,000.; but at the higher, and I believe more correct average, 70,000. to

80,000. I will merrily say that, as compared to the engine not yet finished, the erecting the proposed one would be trifling work, the pit being out. I will only add upon this head, that we must add to our force to keep the stamps we shall have on the completion of the one in hand, and I do not think 100 additional hands at all too many. I have been endeavouring to hire, but the great demand, principally by the government for the constructing the different new roads, with the high price paid, renders it next to impossible. I have a promise of a party of fifty or 100 to come next month, but fear some break down.

Surface.—Much still requires to be done here, principally mason's work. Enclosing all our engines by a substantial wall; building new smithy at mouth of deep adit; new washing and amalgamation-house; mill, and enough habitation for the increased force required: but all this will not increase our present expenditure beyond some trifling cart hire: our mason force is enough.

Finance.—Respecting this department, I feel I have only to repeat, that I have no reason to suppose the expenditure will prove, at the end of the year, beyond the sum formerly stated, namely, 21,000.; and at that sum, our future annual expenditure may, I think, be fairly calculated. This decided has been a heavy year, yet we must remember the exchange has been very low. As you must see, we are just now, and shall be, until the adit is up, most awkwardly situated, with abundance of rich ore ground, if we could only get it out; nevertheless, I have no doubt of averaging 2 lbs. a-day. I have now entered upon every point which I think you can wish to be informed upon. If, in doing so, I have repeated many statements made in my former letters, you will excuse me. In concluding these remarks, I will observe, that nearly five years have elapsed since I took charge of your establishment, during which period of time much anxiety has been my lot; all of which, however, is now more than compensated for, by the full conviction which I feel, that all our labour, all your patience (for which latter, as likewise the implicit confidence shown me upon every occasion, I feel deeply sensible of), have not been in vain.

Gold return for the week ending 14th Sept., 14 lbs. 1 oz. 14 dwt. 1 gr.
The following letter relates to Conceição:—

Cata Branca, Sept. 19.—It is with regret I announce another run having occurred, and Paula Santo's Shaft filled thereby 16 feet up. Capt. Scott informs me, they had succeeded in making once more all tolerably secure; nevertheless, both himself and Capt. Brian entertained very serious fears for the shaft itself, in case of another similar accident. The shaft had also again been cleared, and the pumps replaced; but whether the level was full or not, could not be distinguished at the date of this letter. As you may imagine, this information has caused me much anxiety, for in addition to its strengthening my fears of ultimate success, that is, reaching the fundos by that level, I cannot divest myself of the feeling that very considerable risk attaches to that method of procedure. I have written to Captain Scott, desiring a very good look-out to be kept; and I do hope, if we are obliged to abandon it, we shall do so without accident. Acknowledging receipt of your July dispatch, I beg to assure you that I will give you the earliest information of any decided steps I may feel it right to take.

Wm. COTESWORTH.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayas.

September 20.—Of the five weeks that have elapsed since the last report, three contained only five work days each.

La Purisima.—*Santa Victoria.*—The pit of San Rafael has been suspended, there being no appearance of ore in the lode. In Santa Lucia, two fronts are being driven to the north-west, in common ores. The upper one will soon be communicated with the pit of San Rafael—the lower one is more properly a continuation of the front of Concordia. The pit of the Apostoles contains a very small quantity of ordinary ore. The pit of Santa Margarita has been communicated with the despacho of Santa Gertrudes; in the front, to the south-east, some bunches of rich ore occasionally present themselves amongst the common classes, but they are both scarce and inconstant. In the front of San Lazarus, the ore at present found inclining towards the roof, in which direction they are being followed up. A small quantity of ore is still met with in the roof of Apostoles.

San Hermion.—The front to the north-west has been communicated with the pit of San Matias; and in the point of communication, a body of ore of good quality was laid open, and a pit immediately commenced; the work advanced for a few days in a promising state, when the ores fell of very considerably; and at the present moment nothing but the ordinary classes is met with. In the roof of the original front, a fair body of ore is being followed up, the produce of which is good. The front and roof to the south-east of Varones are both yielding a fair quantity of ore, amongst which are some bands of a superior quality. No variation has taken place in the cross-cut of Pilar. The produce from Santa Irene has been of good quality, although by no means abundant, and a communication has just been made with an old front. The ores in the roof of Dolores are remarkably variable, but the threads when met with are very rich. Forty-two pair of barrows are now employed in La Purisima by day, and thirty-one by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state has averaged 129 cargas of azogues, of about 16 marcs per monton in the patio, and two marcas plata de ley in the arrastres; 52 cargas tierras de mortero, and 133 cargas tierras de ley, together of about 7 marcs per monton in the patio, and 1 marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Cayetano.—The ores in the fourth pit of Jesus are both scarce and ordinary. The pit and front of San Feliciano are advancing on the same classes of ore as usual, little variation being observed. In the old front of Santa Cecilia some very fair ores are being thrown down in a pit, and its corresponding roof. These two workings are not in solid ground; the former will ultimately reach the front of San Pablo, and the latter that of Santa Gertrude's. Eighteen pair of barrows are now employed in San Cayetano by day, and sixteen by night.

San Pio.—The ores met with between this point and Los Reyes have been extracted, and the four pair of barrows are now employed to the south-east of the old Pilita, in opening a contra cielo, in which a fair quantity of common ore is found, together with some threads and bunches of good quality. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state, from San Cayetano and San Pio, has averaged 728 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded sixty-three cargas of azogues, and fifteen cargas of tierras de mortero; together, of about six marcas per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Juan Bautista.—This working has been driven 4.90 varas since the last report; no variation is observed in the formation of the lode: a few small bunches of ordinary ore are found in the lower part of the front.

San Miguel.—The produce from the roof and front of San Francisco varies very little; the ores are not abundant, and they are generally of the common classes. In the old workings there are now two points in which a solid part of the lode has been found; the necessary precautions towards securing the loose ground about them are being taken, previous to examining these solid pieces. Another point has been communicated with the road by which the shaft was first reached in the year 1830. Sixty-seven cargas of ore have been sent to the haciendas of Barrera, and there is a heap of ore at the shaft which is being picked. There has been one sale on joint account with buscones, amounting to \$6,578 7, of which one-half belongs to the mine, viz. \$3,289 3 4; and since that (the 18th ult.), on account of the haciendas workings not giving sufficient cargo for the haciendas, the ores extracted by the buscones have been divided; their share has been sold in four sales for \$11,535 7, and the mine's share sent to the hacienda of Dolores, where, it is expected, more will be realized than would have been by selling on joint account with the buscones. Ores sent to the haciendas—Barrera, 1695 cargas; Dolores, 1205 do.; total, 2900 cargas. Ores on hand at the mine:—Picked, 906 cargas; unpicked, 790 do.; total, 1696.

G. R. GLENNIE.

Guanaquato, Sept. 21.—Mine of Rayas.—The several workings in Purisima, San Cayetano, and San Miguel, have undergone a decided improvement, in the quality of their produce, though they have fallen off in quantity; the former I am happy to add, preponderating over the latter in a greater ratio, as connected with the result of general operations, and towards this improved condition we have been very much assisted by a more regular and equal proportion of ores extracted on joint account with buscones, as well as by a greater quantity of gold given by the metals raised from the Purisima than has been the case at any former period. The produce of picked ores, since the period alluded to in my last letter, say from the 11th ultimo to the 15th instant, being a period of five weeks, is 2018 cargas, or 403 per week; and during the same interval there has been but one sale of ores on joint account with buscones, producing a total sum of \$6,578 7, the produce of the other four weeks having been received by the mine in kind, for the reasons explained in my last letter to the court. The ore so received is in part already picked; and when finished, estimated at upwards of 1200 cargas, and of equal value, say about \$12,000, as the other half received and sold by the buscones. The result of this new system of dividing the ores with the buscones is still under the test of trial; but, as far as I am able to judge at present, it is likely to work well for the mine; and in addition thereto, to be productive of individual benefit to the association, as the means of giving successive employment to its hacienda establishments, which, as stated on a former occasion, cannot be kept at full work, with solely the produce of the mine, prior to the recent alteration with relation to buscones; indeed, with this assistance that object is not attainable, without resorting to occasional purchases of ores at other mines, in order to make up the deficiency lately experienced in the workings of the Purisima, San Cayetano, and San Miguel, and fully detailed in the enclosed general report on the mine by Mr. G. R. Gleennie.

Rayas Statements, Nos. 1 and 2.—All the ores on the old account having been reduced, the enclosed statement, No. 1, includes their value, with the exception of a small parcel of silver mixed with gold, not yet assayed, but it will be assayed forthwith; and all accounts as connected with the old contract expired on the 29th of April last, closed before the departure of the ensuing packet. By statement No. 2, the court will observe that the estimated

amount of returns over the expenditure of the mine is \$16,170 2 7, and that more than one-half of this sum corresponds to the period of the five weeks ending the 15th instant, in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the ores produced, and in the quantity of gold contained by them as noticed in a former part of this dispatch.

Contract for Rayas with the Sardaneta Family.—I have nothing to state on this paragraph, in addition to what I have remarked in former despatches on the subject, except that the new contract is working well and satisfactorily to all parties.

Remittances.—With reference to my last dispatch, the sum of \$20,000 was forwarded by me from hence by the Tampico conducta, which left hence on the 4th instant; and, in addition thereto, the further sum of \$7500 by the agent, Mr. Frederick Staines, at San Luis Potosi, making together \$27,500 by the conducta; to this amount, the Tampico agents will add \$2000 in their hands, and in pursuance with my directions ship the whole, less the usual duties and charges, by first British packet, to the order of the chairman of the court as on former occasions. The amount so to be shipped will be about \$27,600; and, in all probability, will proceed by the return July packet, court.

Statement showing the outlay and returns in respect of the mine of Rayas, from the 29th October, 1836, to the week ending the 28th April, 1837.—Amount of surplus on the 29th October, 1837 \$103,349 1 5
Outlay from the 29th October, 1837, to 28th April, 1838 \$447,101 4 7
April, 1838 759,091 4 6—311,989 7 7
Returns during the same period 244 0 0
Silver on hand Surplus \$8415,583 1 4

Statement showing the outlay and returns in respect of the mine of Rayas (new contract), from the 28th of April to the week ending the 15th Sept., 1838; and the value of ores on hand:—

Total amount of outlay from the 28th April to 15th September, 1838 \$148,685 1 5
Ditto returns during the same period 88,294 4 4
Excess of outlay \$60,390 5 1
Value of Ores at Haciendas belonging to the Mine.

Hacienda of Dolores \$30,486 0 0
Hacienda of Barrera 36,635 0 0
At the mine of Rayas 9,440 0 0—76,561 0 0
Surplus \$16,170 2 7

Note.—20,000 dollars only have arrived by this packet, and it is presumed that the remainder will be received by the next.

London, December 4. JOHN MATHER, Secretary.

MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Report on the Mines from 14th of August to 14th Sept., received from Mr. Kurtz, on the 4th of December.

San Antonio, in the District of Yavesia, 14th of September.—In the adit Soledad, in the San Francisco mines, and in the adit San Miguel, in the Soledad mine, the lodes have not yet been discovered. I am very desirous, and in expectation of finding both these lodes, by means of the trial-works now in progress. I have the pleasure to inform the board, that the adit of Jesus Maria, in the San Emigdio mine, continues to yield

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
BANK STOCK, Spec. Cent.	203 2	202 2	202 2	202 2	202 2	202 2
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	93 2	92 2	92 2	92 2	92 2	92 2
3 per Cent. Consols.	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2
24 per Cent. Anns.	181 8	181 8	181 8	181 8	181 8	181 8
24 per Cent. Anns.	172 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	172 6
24 per Cent. Red. Anns.	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
New 24 per Cent. Anns.	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2
New 5 per Cent.	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2	101 2
Long Anns.	1860 14	142	142	142	142	142
Anns. for 30 Years	1882 2	142	142	142	142	142
Ditto.	1860 2	152	152	152	152	152
India Stock, 104 per Cent.	262 4	261	261	261	261	261
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent.	262 4	261	261	261	261	261
Ditto Old Ann. 8 per Cent.	91	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2
2 per Cent. Anns.	175 1	175 1	175 1	175 1	175 1	175 1
India Bonds, 3 per Cent.	62 p	62 60 p	61 p	60 63 p	63 p	63 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	1000 66	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 66
Ditto	600 66	65 65	65 65	65 65	65 65	65 65
Ditto Small.	64 66	62 64	62 64	62 64	62 64	62 64
Ditto Com.	64 66	62 64	62 64	62 64	62 64	62 64
3 p. Cent. Cons. for Ac. Jan. 16	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2	93 2
Bank Stock for Op. Jan. 17	203	203	203	203	203	203
India Stock for Ac. Jan. 27	262	261 2	261 2	261 2	261 2	261 2

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.	OPEN.
Consols	Wednesday, Dec. 5,	Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1839.
New 24 per Cent.	Tuesday,	4,
3 per Cent. 1726	Wednesday,	16,
New Five per Cent.	Thursday,	10,
Annuities for terms of years	Friday,	7,
East India Stock	Tuesday,	4,
South Sea Stock	Friday,	7,
New South Sea Annuities	Thursday,	6,
3 per Cent. Annuities 1751	Thursday,	8,

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	101	101 1	101 1	101 1	101 1	101 1
Boligan, 5 per Cent.	76 2	76 2	76 2	76 2	76 2	76 2
Brazilian	1829					
Ditto, 1829						
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.						
Cuba, 6 per Cent.						
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	23 2	24	23 2	24	23 2	24
Ditto, 1824, ditto	25 2	25 2	25 2	25 2	25 2	25 2
Danish, 3 per Cent.	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2
Greek, 3 per Cent.						
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.						
Mexican, 5 per Cent.						
Ditto, deferred do.						
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.						
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.						
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent, 1824						
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.						
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	69	69 2	69 2	69 2	69 2	69 2
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	30 292	29 2	30 2	30 292	29 2	29 2
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	192	192	192	192	192	192
Prussian, 4 per Cent.						
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	111 2	111 2	111 2	111 2	111 2	111 2
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	164 2	164 2	164 2	164 2	164 2	164 2
Ditto, passive	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2
Ditto, deferred	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2
Dutch, 24 per Cent.	53 2	53 2	53 2	53 2	53 2	53 2
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	100 992	992 1004	100 1002	100 1002	992 1004	992 1004
Ditto, New, 1837						

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.						
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.
5 per Cent. Ann.	1101 30c.	1101 30c.	1097 90c.	1097 90c.	1107 15c.	1097 50c.	1097 75c.
£1. on Lond. l.n.h.	257 36c.	257 27c.	257 25c.	257 27c.	257 25c.	257 25c.	257 25c.
ditto 3 mths.	257 22c.	257 25c.					
4 per Cent. Ann.							
4 per Cent. Ann.	104f.						
Exchange							
3 per Cent.	8lf. 55c.	8lf. 70c.	8lf. 45c.	8lf. 40c.	8lf. 55c.		
Exchange							
Bank Shares	2730f.	2730f.	2730f.	2725f.	2725f.		

IRISH FUNDS.

	LONDON.						
Bank Stock	97 2						
Governors Debentures 3d per cent.	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d
Ditto Stock	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d
Ditto New.	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d
Ditto ditto, reduced 4 per cent.	94 2						
Consols 3 per cent.	12 2						
City Debentures 4 per cent.	65						
Exchequer Bills 2d per diem 23							

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	London America.						
Redeemable.							
New York 5 1855	93 2	103 5	Louisiana 5 1844, 7, 50, 2.	96 2			
5 1846, 7.			Mississippi 6 1861, 6, 7, 71.				
Pennslyv. 1839, 40, 41.	94 5		INCORPORATED BANKS.				
1846.			Per Cent.				
1853.	92 2		United States 8 1866.	25 2	120 2		
1855.	95		Bank of Louisiana 1870.				
1858.			N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.				
1860, 62.	95 6		City Bank.				
1865.	95 6		New York Life and Trust 5				
Maryland 6 1870.	102		Tennessee Planters 9	97 100			
Ohio.... 6 1850	1104		Mississippi, 10	98 100			
			Exchange at New York	109 2			

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1838. —

	Prices printed.	Prices negotiated on Change.	Prices Printed.	Prices negotiated on Change.
Amsterdam	12 42	12 34	Seville	36
Ditto at Sight	12 24	12 12	Gibraltar, p. h. d.	36
Rotterdam	12 5	12 32	Leghorn	